

Abstract

My doctoral thesis is focused on the main principles and elements of Roman procedural law. However, during my research I realised the terms are very similar.

One of the main points of my thesis is dedicated to the constitutional system of Roman republic and its norms, including the very important law codex, the Twelve Tables Law. Moreover, I take the Justinian Codification of Roman law into focus. A very important source is also antique literature, texts of prominent lawyers and various types of administrative acts. A vast inspiration can be found in many European museums.

The main principles and elements are applicable to actions, defendants and plaintiffs, to judicial hearing and to the days when judicial hearings could be held. I focus on principle of equity, good faith, and necessity of defense, *res judicata*, principle of appellation, pecuniary condemnation, and principle of assessment of evidence. The last chapter reviews other principles.

It is also important to mention that different types of procedural cases are specific in their own way. I focused on describing the differences as well.

My thesis analyzes seven most important principles. The first and the most important one is equity. My research shows that this principle is common to all areas of roman procedural law.

I tried to explain the main principles of Roman procedural law on the examples of concrete cases, and how it strictly relates to modern law as we know it today. Many of the principles and elements of the law as we know it today, the things we know to be natural and common, are actually very similar to Roman law. And I hope that the conclusion of my thesis clearly shows it.

Key words: Roman law, procedural law, principles of roman procedural law, equity, good faith, appeal.